rand in the front of the battle, manfally taking by partin opposing the appointment of a committee. With partin opposing the appointment of a committee. With partin opposite to the other ground, he found, upon reflection, the twee impossible for him to urge that objection with effect. Reminding the House of the changes made historian in the war departments, he stated that during the recess, it had etruck him that a batter a diministration of those Departments was required, and he proceeded to read a correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and himself upon this subject—in the course of which he suggested, as early as the 17th of November that before Parliament met, the seals of the War Department should be placed in the hands of Lord Palmerstor—assigning his reasons confidentially to Lord Aberdeen, without throwing any blame upon the Dake of Newcastle. Lord Aberdeen did not concur in this proposal, and his Lord John's) only doubt was whether he should not then have reliated to Lord Aberdeen his views as to the changes in the War Department which had econection with the Government—baving communicated to Lord Aberdeen his views as to the changes in the War Department which had deemed indispensable to remedy its imperfections. In dealing with the motion of Mr. Recouck, he was, however, bound to reflect whether he could fairly and honcetly say "It is true evils do exist, but "such arrangements have been made that all ded-"ciencies and abuses will be immediately remedied;" and he could not honestly, or without betraying the confidence reposed in him, make that statement. He considered that he could come to only one conclusion—that, as he was unable to give the only answer that would stop inquiry, it was his day not to ramain a member of the Government. Accordingly, on the 23d of January he placed in the hands of Lord Aburdeen his resignation, which was accepted by Her Majesty. There was a report, he observed, that the suggestion he had made to Lord Aberdeen in Novémber, to place the seals of the War Department in the ha and in the front of the battle, manfally taking by

Lord Paimerston said it might be expected the should not allow the address of his noble friend to pass without some observations on the part of the Government. He assured him and the House that nothing could be more painful to himself officially and personally, than the step Lord John had felt it to be his duty to take. He admitted that a public man had a perfect right to quit office whenever he considered that his continuance in office could not be reconciled with his sense of duty. When the correspondence between Lord J. Russelland Lord Aberdeen was communicated to him, he (Lord Palmerston), with his colleagues, urged Lord John not to seede from the Government, and he consented to remain; but from that time his noble friend did not revert to his proposal. He admitted that Lord John might have had a diffiernment, and be consented to remain; but from that time his noble friend did not revert to his proposal. He admitted that Lord John might have had a difficulty in meeting Mr. Roebuck's motion, but it was evident, he thought that there were in his mind sufficient constitutional objections to that motion; and if he was decidedly of opinion that a different person ought to be at the head of the War Department, he should have given the Government as opportunity, before Parliament met, of saving whether the proposal should be adopted. The course he had taken was not in accordance with the usual practice of public men, and was calculated to place the Government in a position of embarrassment.

Mr. Roebuck then rose to move for a select com Mr. Roebuck then rose to move for a select combitite to inquire into the condition of the British army before Sevastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it had been to minister to the wants of that army. Tae melancholy condition of the army, he observed, had been acknowledged by Lord John Russell, who had confessed that he was unable, as a Minister of the Crown, to resist this motion: yet, in the same breath, he had declared that he should not support the motion by speech or vote. The question divided itself into two parts—first, what was the condition of the army before Sevastopol; the second, how that condition had been brought about. With respect to the condition of the army there could not be two opines; all he had to do, therefore, was to submit to the House that inquiry was necessary to ascertain what House that inquiry was necessary to secential what were the causes by which that condition had been brought about. They had sent 54,000 soldiers properly equipped, who had done all they could to uphoid the honor of the country. At present there were not more than 14,000 bay ones before Sevastopol. What had become of the 40,000? He believed that the condition of the army had been brought about by the incapasity, at home and abroad, of those whose duty it was to minister to its wants.

come of the wood of the believe that the compactity, at home and abroad, of those whose duty it was to minister to its walls.

Mr. S. Herbert, in resisting the motion, observed that the first cause of the demoralization of the army was to be found in the system pursued for the last 40 years. The English army was a collection of regiments, in every one of which there existed a perfect regimental system; but the field-officers in command of the regiments had never seen a brigade, and were unnequainted with the organization of large bodies. The men, too, in that highly civilized country, never learned to do anything for themselves. They had never entered upon any great war, he remarked, which oid not begin with great reverses; but in the present instance there had been also great military successes. After detailing the measures adopted by the Government to provide adequate supplies of stores for the army, he confieded that it was unjust, without information, to lay blame upon absent men. The Government had no wish to conceal any portion of their conduct in this matter, and every information required should be laid upon the table of the House. He insisted that great delusions upon this subject prevailed n the country. He detailed the steps takes to remedy defective arrangements by the Government, which had acted, he said, upon every practicable suggestion. He endeavored to show, upon various grounds, the inexpediency of the motion, which was calculated, in his opinion, to paralyze the action of the Government at home and of the suthorities abroad. The Committee would either gain no information, or it would be obtained at the expense of the army. He asked the House, if it made up its mind to take this course, to avow it at once by a plain and intelligible decision. The Government stood in a precavious position; it had received a heavy blow by the secession of one of its most important members, and he hoped the House, one decined the country. the House, considering well the course it ought to take, and the perils which surrounded the country, would decide the question at once, and in plain han-

would decide the question at once, and in plain hanguage.

Mr. Drummend said he imputed to the gross incompetency of some man or men that the army was left to perish, and he wanted to know who it was, and this could not be known without information. He should have thought the Government would be the first to thank Mr. Roebuck for this motion. Mr. Drummend dwelt at considerable length upon various instances of mismanagement in the war atministration.

Mr. Milnes considered that the evils complained of were the result of a long system of public neglect, the correction of which required a strong and vigorous Administration. He opposed the motion. No one, he thought, could believe that a committee was a fair and proper tribunal for such an inquiry.

The Marquis of Granby oigressed into the question

a fair and proper tribunal for such an inquiry.

The Marquis of Granby digressed into the question of the policy of the war, which he condemned, being convinced that the Emperor of Russia never intended to seize upon the Ottoma Empire, and that the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe was not the real object of the war.

Mr. W. Lindsay said, as the Government would not adopt the measures he thought necessary he should give his support to the motion. Another ground was, that a large portion of the noble army in the Crimea had perished, he believed, turough neglect. A third reason was the state of the transport service.

glect. A third reason was the state of the transport service.

Mr. Layard, after criticising the defense of the Government offered by the Secretary at War enumerated tagrant instances of mismanagement with reference to the army in the very teeth of warnings, describing the state of things he had witnessed at Balaklava and the defective manner in which the departments were conducted. He should vote upon this motion, he said, as a question of confidence or no confidence, and how could be vote confidence in a Government which had proved itself so utterly incapable not only of carrying on the war, but of managing a diplomacy? This was not a moment to healtate; we must have men—ard they were to be found—capable of carrying out a policy worthy of this country.

Sir G. Grey said, he opposed the motion without the

men—and they were to be found—capable of carrying out a policy worthy of this country.

Sir G. Grey said, he opposed the motion without the slightest doubt or hesitation, thinking he should betray his public duty by sanctioning a precedent for committing such an inquiry to a Select Committee, and he was surprised that any one should assent to a motion the only effect of which would be to paralyze the exertions of the Government at a most critical period. But he cid not rest his opposition upon this ground alone; he had other and wider grounds. He admitted that the House was entitled to the fallest information, limited only by considerations of public interest; but this motion involved a grave and Serious censure upon departments of the Government, which was not deserved. He did not assert that no mistakes had been made, or that there had been no want of foresight; but he believed that the evils were not the result of incapacity or ignorance, but mainly of the incapacity or ignorance, but mainly of the incapacity of incapacity or ignorance, but mainly of the incapacity of the lamb of these results upon any man. Having replied to Mr. Layard, Sir George adverted to the explanation given by Lord John Russell, and observed that he did not understand that, when his noble friend suggested that the offices of Secretary at War and Secretary of State for the War Department should be combined and placed in the hands of a member of that House, he considered it essential to the conduct of the war. He (Sir George) admitted the should be combined and placed in the hands of a member of that the teelings of the country were, he could have wished that, when the original appointment of War Secretary was made, it had been con-farred upon Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Walpole said, after the speech of Lord J. Rassell, it appeared to him totally impossible to resist an inquiry of some kind, and the only question was what that had should be. After the declaration made by the noble lord, a refusal of inquiry would create disappointment and dissatisfaction throughout the constry. He decided that an inquiry would be detrimental to the inqury instituted into the Wal heren expedition, except that that was conducted before the whole House; but he thought a select Committee infinitely preferable. As to its hampering the army authorities, nothing could be worse than their present position, at the mercy of writers of private latters charging the generals with incapacity.

Mr. Knightley referred to certain precedents, and on the motion of Mr. Stafford, with the cancurrence of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

The Heuse adjourned at 112 o clock until Monday.

onday. The House adjourned at 112 o'clock until Monday.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY. Lord Lynchuret has given notice that on Friday the 2d of February, he would move the following

That in the opinion of this House, the expelluito the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Gov-ernment with very inadequate means, and without due caution or satticient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results."

STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE 23D. In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Mr. Layard questioned the President of the Council "whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with foreign Powers with regard to the treaty of 2d of December 1854, and especially any document communicated to the Russian Government concerning the interpretation put by the British and French Government on the Four Points-not for negotiation, but for acceptance?"

Lord. J. Russell could not say whether or not the correspondence could be laid on the table. He would, lowever, state, generally, what had ocsurred with respect to the Four Points. In this state the question stands at present, namely: At the end of November the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the Four Points. On the 2d of December a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 28th of December a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria, at Vienna, with Prince Gorchakoff, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his own Government and of the Governments of England and Aus tria, the interpretation which these three Powers put on the Four Points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation. I will mention only (said Lord J. Russell) that with respect to the third point, it was proposed in that interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince Gorchakoff stated that he would not agree to the pro-posed interpretation of the Four Points, but that he would request further instructions from his Government. Yen days afterward he informed Count Buol that he had received those instructions, and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at that meeting Prince Gorchakoff read a memorandum, which he said he had received, and which contained the views of his Government. It was replied by Count Buol, Lord Westmoreland, and Baron de Bourquency, that they had no authority to receive any such memorandum, and that they must require, as the basis of negotiations, the consent of the Russian Plenipotentiary, to the interpretation of which he had already received information. The Russian Plenipotentiary, as Lord Westmoreland states in his dispatch, then withdrew the memorandum he had read, and declared the acceptance on the part of his Government, of the communicated interpretation a the basis of negotiations. My honorable friend (said Lord J. Russell) will understand that the Russian Government, in accepting that interpretation as the basis of negotiations, of course reserve to themselves the power, when the basis is laid down in articles, to make any objection which they may think fit. The British Government de clared that they were ready to enter into negotiations upon the basis mentioned, but no powers are given to

the British Minister to negotiate. [Hear, hear] Sir H. Willoughby inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the protocol of the 28th December.

Mr. Layard also wished to know whether the House should understand whether negotiations were actually going on, or were suspended at present.

Mr. Bright asked, Would, when a distinct proposi tion had been accepted, instructions for the prosecution of negotiations be sent out?

Lord John Russell had already stated that the British Government had expressed their willingness to negotiate on the Four Points, but they could not state anything further [Hear]

# THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL. Nothing new or important has occurred since pre-vious accounts. The following are the latest dis-

To JANUARY 13 .- A dispatch from Admiral Brust of date January 13, thus reports progress:
"The cold has been pretty sharp the last few days.
Since yesterday, the weather has been milder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the

In the night between the 7th and 8th, the Ru-

made a sortie against the parallel which is in advance of battery No 19. Our soldiers waited until they were within point-blank distance, and then vigorously repulsed them. They left many killed upon the "In the night between the 11th and 12th, 150 Rus-

sians attacked our lines Driven back, after a hand to-hand fight of some minutes, they left in our works seven killed and two prisoners wounded. Our loss JANUARY 14.—Considerable reenforcements have

recently reached the Allies. Liprardi has again advanced his outposts to the Tchernaya. 40,000 Rus sians with 80 gurs are said to be at Perekop.

JANUARY 12 .- Letters of this date from the Crit state that the Flagstaff Battery had been mixed by the French, who only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was on the increase in the camps. Another dispatch, which arrived at Marseilles Jan.

22, stated that the Allies had not undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as they were waiting until the Turkish army had all assembled at Eupatoria. No battle had been fought, as was reported. The besieged had repaired and reoccupied the Quarantine fort. Gen. Brown was about to resume his command

in the Crimea.

Gen. Menchikoff is reported to have said: "Our troops may rest; Generals January, February, and March will fight our battles far better than we can." Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg are to the

18th January. Their tone continues pacific.

A hospital is about to be established by the Allies for 2,000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

According to Russian reports of the 13th, from Se vastopol, many men of the Allies desert and join the

The Duke of Cambridge, like Prince Napoleon, has left the army on the plea of ill health. Both these scions of royalty are at Malta, on the way to their respective homes

# RUSSIAN RE-ENFORCEMENTS

A letter from Odessa, of the 9th, in the Ost Deutsche Post, says: "I am able to inform you positively that the Russians have taken all the necessary measures for assuming the offensive in the Crimea, and you may shortly expect to hear of their moving for-ward, as they have received the necessary reen-

The Wanderer, of Vicana, of the 20th, says that the exertions made to send lurge bodies of troops to the Crimes from the Danube are incressns. Prince

Gorchakoff, on the 5th, ordered Gen. La iere to make a diversion into the Dobrodja, in order to prevent, if possible, the Turks from leaving Varus for the Crimea. | This order led to the movement of 3en. Panloff on the 8th and 9th | Large bodies of Ramian troops have been ordered to concentrate themselves at Perekop, so as to af erward advance on Equatoris, and attack the place by assault, if necessary.

REPORTED BATTLE

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th that a battle had been feight before Seva-topol, in which the Russians were victorious, but direct authentic advices from Balaklava, received the previous day, said that nothing new had occurred.

It was positively asserted that Omer Pusha's force would begin operations on the 18th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast toward the Alma and the Belbek. The last of the Turkish convoys sailed from Varns on the 14th or Balakleva. A letter from Kamiesch, of January 8, says: "The

batteries of mortars of the French army causs considerable annoyance to the Russians, who retreated

'in great numbers toward Sympheropol."

Under date of January 11, a Constantinople lette mentions that the French 80-gun ship Henri IV, which ran ashore on the 14th of November, has been turned into a fort, and is of n.uch u e to the Allies. There are 100 men on board, with guns, and the defence they can make is so form'dable that the Russians dare not approach the town on that side. The Russian cavalry, however, about 6,000 strong form a corden around Eupatoria, and effects ally prevent the town from being previsioned from the interior. This source of supply having been stopped, everything is

now brought by sea.

So extraordinary is the want of arrangement in the distribution of requisites for the British, that Lord Reglan has been compelled to borrow 10,000 greatcoats from Gen Canrobert. And in great haste, the other day, two agents of the British Commissariat came to Balaklava, and taking the first ship they could find-which chanced to be one that had lain at anchor for a considerable time, with a cargo from Encland on board, there being no one authorized to receive it-they set out for Constantinople. On the way, they happened to mention to the captain of the that their orgent mission was to buy shoes for the troops, who were in a wretched condition for want. The captain, in reply, gave them the agreesble information that his ship had several thousand cases of shoes on board for those very troops, but that there was no "proper officer" to receive them-consequently they could not be landed!

## MENCHIKOFF'S LATEST.

JANUARY 17 - The following dispatch is published from St. Petersburg, 25th Jan, baving been received from Prince Menshikoff, under date Jan. 17:

"The siege operations do not advance. Two suc-cessed sight serties were made on the 13th and 15th January. We took 14 English and 9 French prison-ris. The Allies lot a considerable nu most in killed. Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the Allies, who employ them to carry projectiles, provisions, and other loads from Balaklava."

The Russian Naval Magazine gives the following general order, published by Prince Menchikoff soon

general order, published by Prince Menchikoff soon after the battle of Inkermann:

"Bivotac under the Norther Forts of Sevastorol, Nov. 10.

"Our Lord and Emperor, whose whole heart is always with us, does not cease to address his paternal sovereign words to us. He ordered me to communicate to the troops intrasted to my command the following rescript, dated the 31st of October:

"I trust in the mercy of God! I trust that that which has been commenced will be gloriously accomplished. The heroic steadfastness of our incomparable seamen, the dauntiess defenders of Sevastopol, makes me happy. The Lord will recompense them for their hitherton mexampled deeds of valor! I knew my Pontic seamen as early as 1828. I was eye-witness that nothing was impossible for them, and I am rejoiced to find that my anticipations have been corroborated, and that these incomparable warriors now conduct themselves as they have ever done by sea and by land.

"I full them all that their old acquaintance, who allowed.

" Tell them all that their old acquaintance, who al ways valued them highly, is proud of them, and thanks them as his dear and well-beloved children. Hanks them as his dear and well-beloved children. Perhaps my sons will arrive in time to take part in that which is preparing, (that is, in the antinpated victory over, and defeat of, the Allies at Inkermann.) I hope they will prove worthy of their mission. In trust them to my troops as a proof of my love and confidence. May their presence replace my person. And so may God, all-merciful, protect you, comrades!

"You know," resumes Prince Menchikoff, after the defeat, "that the sons of your Emperor are among you. You have seen that they have behaved like 'true Russian soldiers' in the midst of the enemy's fire. Who among us will not justify the confidence of our Emperor, who sends to represent him his sons—so dear to him and all Russia! Our answer to all the graciourness of the Emperor can only be dantless and steadiest adherence until the end to those holy obligations due to our Emperor, faith and fatherland. We will fulfill them! This order is to be read to all treops, companies, squadrons and batteries.

"PRINCE MENCHIKOFF."

# THE DANUBE.

The Paris Patric says that the recent passage of mand for explanations from Prince Gorchakoff on the part of Austria, and that at the same time orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russi ans from recommencing a campaigu on the Dan-

# BLACK SEA.

According to advices from Bucharest, of the 24th, the admirals have declared all the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof in a state of strict block sde, and have captured or laid an embargo on several ships laden with provisions and ammunition for the Russians. The screw-steamer Black Sea, with the submarine Riegraphic cable to connect Varna with Balaklava, has put back, damaged, to Harwich.

A letter dated Kars, Dec. 28, states that the appointment of Ismael Pasha to command the army of Anatolia had produced the best effect on the troops. Kars and the environs were fortified. The Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl whose force numbers 20,000, of whom 6,000 are regular troops. Prince Beratynski, a Pole, Lieutenant in the Russian Guard, had described to the Turks.

There is, once more, a rumor that the Turkish Government is in possession of authentic intelligence of

the death of Schamyl.

Correspondence of The Daily News.

Most L., Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

In connection with a former letter from Pervia, in which I referred to the valuable and successful educational labors of the American missionaries among the Nestorians, of and around Oroomiah, it may be worth while to mention a recent result of Rassian influence, communicated in my correspondent's letter, which will very seriously affect these philanthropic laborers. For some time past it had been wall known that these enlightening achievements of the missionaries were jealously watched by the Russian agents, who looked upon them with no favoring eye. In more than one case the Russian Consul at Tabria had used his influence with the Prince Governor to their lajury; and they were not slow to confess to myself that but for the energetic protection of Mr. Stevens, our own Consul, they must long ago have been compelled to withdraw from the field of their labors. This jealousy has now borne fruit in a more serious result than they have yet had to contend against. A few days before the date of my correspondent's letter a firman had been received by the Prince Governor of Tabris, which restricts missionary exertion to limits that amount to virtual supprocesson. As it is aimed against, and expressly mentions, the French Laurist missionaries as well as the Americans, there is no ground for snepecting that the former were finany way instrumental in procuring this intolerant order; and all parties affected by it agree in attributing it to the Russian minister. M. Khasikoff does not healtstate to confess that his chief has had a finger in its precurement, and makes no attempt to conceal his own gratification at the issuing of so illiberal an edict. After stating that it has been represented to the King that the "Priests and Bishope of the Christ-"ian faith send feachers to every part to make con-"verts of the children, and teach freedom;" this new order repeats that the firman of 1237 (Hegira,) which

forbids proselyting, is still in force, and directs that
"the priests of America and France shall give an ilis"sam (bond) not be send teachers into the villages,
"and that a man be appointed to see, that no
"books or papers contrary to the regulations of
the country, or in any way opposed to the religion of
the native Christians, be printed. Also, that the
Americans open no schools in other places; that only
10 children be under tuition at a time; that no more
than 30 schools be anywhere established; and that no
precepts of, or books in any way relating to, freedom,
be taught." As this anti-educational decree—so utterly subversive of the concessions in favor of religions toleration procured by Colonel Shiel a few
years ago—had not yet been officially communicated
to our embase; at Teberan, and consequently not to
our consul at Tabriz—under whose protection the
Americans are—it had not, of course, taken effect;
and it may be heped, therefore, that Mr. Murray
may yet be in time to protest against and upect so intolerant a measure. Mr. Stevens, now consul at Teheran, will be able to place before him the facts of
what he mireionaries have done for both the religious
and social improvement of the Nestorians in a light
which can hardly fail to enlast the hearty and energetic exercise of his influence on their behalf.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

### THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The Conferences are not expected to meet, for business, before the middle of February. The 6th bas been mentioned as a probable day. Various rumors are affeat to the effect that France and England will send special Commissioners to treat, and that other changes will be made in the manuer of conducting the negotiations. We attach little or no weight to these suppositions.

THE RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF THE

FOUR POINTS.

The Augeburg Gazette of the 22d January, publishes the following as the basis of the interpretation of the four guarantees as drawn up by Prince Gor chakoff, sent by him, before the conference of the 7th Jan., to St. Petersburg, and the acceptance of which by the Emperor Nicholas, was immediately telegraphed to Vienna. On this basis the conference of the 7th of January was held, at which a closer agreement (weitere Verstandigung) between the envoys was at tempted. This is Prince Gorchakoff's draft, which had previously received the preliminary approval of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets. It is as

of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets. It is as follows:

I. Abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia—the privileges of those Provinces, recognized by the Sultan, being placed ander the guarantees of the Five Powers.

II. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principles established by the Acts of the Congress of Vienna in the Article on Finvial Communications. Control of a mixed Commission, which would be invested with the necessary powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouths, or which might, at a later period, be formed there.

III. Revision of the treaty of 13th of July, 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding, in formal conference for pace, on the means by which the three Courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Biack Sea, on condition that in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to infrage upon the right of socretism y of my august Master on on his own territory (chez lui.)

IV. A collective guarantee of the Five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worthip, on condition that the realization of the solemn promises made in the face of the world by the great Christian Powers, shall be a serious and conactentions work, and that the probection promised shall be efficacions, and not a vain word.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes the above in French, with the passages in italies, as marked.

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE

WESTERN POWERS

It was reported and believed in Paris on the 26th ult that the military convention between Austria, France and England will be signed at Vienna within the next forty-eight hours. By one of the clauses of this convention, an auxiliary French army will be allowed to march across Lombardy and the Austrian States, to take part in the war on the Danube.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes news from Ber

lin-but without guaranteeing its authenticity-that the Allies have decided not to allow Prussia to par ticipate in the Vienna Conference, except on the fol-

lowing conditions:

I That Prussis accedes to the treaty of Dec. 2.

II. That she does not oppose the demand made by Austria for the mobilization of the federal contingents.
III. That she herself shall mobilize a force of

On the other hand. Prussia claims a right to participate in these Conferences, in her capacity of a great European Power, and because she was a contracting party to the treaties which are under revision. Prussia has, therefore, sent a protest to the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, against the validity of any resolutions that are passed without her participa-

# THE SARDINIAN ALLUANCE.

The force of Piedmontese placed at the disposal of the Allies numbers 20,000, complete in all arms. Two English and two French staff officers have gone from the Crimes to Turin, to make the necessary arrangemander-in-Chief.

# THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

The Bavarian Minister of State has presented a bill to the Chambers asking for a credit of fifteen millions of florins to place the Bavarian army on a war

THE SWISS AUXILIARIES

Britain makes but slow progress in enrolling Swiss. The French foreign legion is to be increased by two Swiss brigades, under Swiss officers, who will take

THE ARMY OF SWEDEN. STOCKHOLM, Jan 23 -Orders have been given to place the entire Swedish army on a war footing with

the utmost dispatch. ARMY OF THE GERMANIC FEDERATION. Austria demands that the Prussian army and the army of the Germanic Federation shall b diately placed on a war-footing. An early reply is pressed for. L Independance Belge says that Pres-

# GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

in will submit if outvoted in the Diet.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d, the sitting was eccupied with a discussion on the subject of issuing medals to the army in the Crimea. The points at issue were whether rewards should be issued to the whole army or only to those who have distinguished themselves under fire.

The Lord Chancellor submitted to the House of

Lords letters from Marshal Ragian and Gen. Canrobert, and which were entered on the journals of Par liament.

In the Commons, Sir George Grey took occasion to lay on the table of the House numerous addresses and resolutions passed by public bodies in various British

resolutions passed by public bodies in various British Colonies, in reference to the war:

In all the addresses, he said, the House would be gratified to find an expression of feeling of the mort devoted loyalty and attachment. Some of the addresses contained more substantial proofs of that attachment, by great liberality in contributing to the wants of the widows and orphans left destitute by the war. Among these addresses is a joint address from the Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, tendering their congratulations on the successes which have attended the army in the East, and expressing their readiness to contribute to the relief of the widows and children of the alied armies of France and England who have fallen during the war. [Cheers] He (Sir George Gray) had the satisfaction to state that this address was intrusted to Lord Elgin, who brought it from Canada, and it had constituted one of the last acts of his government. He (Gray) had since received from Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor General of Canada, two drafts of £10,000 each—being the sum of £20,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Canada for that purpose, [Cheers.] He took the occasion te state that the

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The announcement made last night by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Commons, that Lord John Russel has tendered his resignation of the office he filled in the Government, and that his resignation has been accepted by her Mejesty, confirms the rumors which had been in circulation since yesterday merring, and explains the circumstance that Lord John Russell had not attended the Cabinet Council since Tuesday last. Both houses of Parliament, upon receiving this intimation, as justice to this day, when it is expected that an explanation of this important occurrence will be given by the Ministers of the Crown. Under these circumstances we shall not attempt to penetrate all the motives which have led to this decision, but we believe that the octanishe resson which Lord John Russell assigned for addressing his resignate. penetrate all the metives which have led to this decision, but we believe that the ostensible resson which Lord John Russell assigned for addressing his resignation to the head of the Government was his reluctance or inability to face the motion of which Mr. Rosbuck had given notice. This motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of the army before Sevastopol, and into the conduct of the War Department of the Government, was announced to the House of Commons on the reassembling of Parliament on Tuesday afternoon.

The rext morning, and without any further deliberation with any of his colleagues, Lord John Russell

the Government, was announced to the Hones of Commons on the reasembling of Parliament on Taesday afterneon.

The next merning, and without any further deliberation with any of his colleagues, Lord John Rassell, proceeded to address his resignation to Lord Abarceen, thus virtually declining to appear in the House of Commons as a representative of a Government in which he had borne a conspicuous part, and apparently attempting to decline that responsibility which attaches itself to every member of the Administration. In this respect the conduct of Lord John Rassell, as far as it is at present known, presents a wide and painful deviation from the rules of political confusit which have usually been observed with fieldly is this country. We are perfectly aware that Lord John Russell has throughout shown great impatione of the position in which the failure of the previous Cabinet, of which he was the head, hat placed him in the present Administration, and that his immediate adherents have not decisted from their efforts to recover for him the peat the had ceased to hold. The public have observed that, by his protracted absence from London during the whole of the autumn, when military events of the greatest importance were in progress, and by his frequent appearances as a provincial lecturer, he endeavored to raise a distinction het were himself at d the more assiduous members of the Government; but, as he continued to hold office in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, and had given no recent signs of withdrawing from it, he continued to be responsible for its policy and its acts; and we can remoter to example of a Minister retirung from a Cabinet on the day tefore a great Parliaments y discussion on its past conduct. That such a discussion must take place on the meeting of Parliament was cersion to the day tefore a great Parliament was cersion on its past conduct. That such a discussion material, the was not prepared to meet it he might have resigned at a moment less inconvenient to his collegate and in the conduct of the Wal

undertakings which so nearly concern the honor and safety of the country.

But, although we have no doubt that these are the sentiments of the Ministers themselves, and that they hold their offices at this moment by a very slender tenure—if, indeed, their resignations have not already been tendered to the Queen—their currender of office in no degree releases them from the responsibility which arises out of the present state of the army and the past conduct of the campaign. They appear, their fore, to have thought that it is more consistent with constitutional principle and with their personal horor to meet Mr. Roebuck's motion in debute as best they can, and accordingly Lord Palmerston stated last night in the House of Commons that the motion for inquiry would have precedence of all other business, except, of course Lord John Russell's personal explanation. It is reedless for us to onlarge in this place on the causes which have rendered this inquiry at once so recessary to the country and so fatal this place on the causes which have rendered this in-quiry at once so necessary to the country and so fatal to be Government. Every fresh account from the Crimes augments the overwhelming evidence of neg-lect and mismanagement in one part or another of the public administration. It is the duty of Parlia-ment to rift the causes of these calamities, and to take care that these who are the guilty authors of them, whether as individuals or as members of a vicious system, be brought to the bar of public opinion.

system, be brought to the bar of public opinion.

But while we think that the events of the last aix months demand a searching layestigation, and that the honor of the Government requires that such an investigation should be promoted rather than resisted, we are not the less sensible that the present condition of the army, the future conduct of the war, and the immediate reconstruction of the Government are matters which press upon us with even more urgent necessity. It would be a stigma on England and on England institutions if, in this emergency, with Parliament sitting, and at a moment of extraordinary difficulty in public affairs, the Administration of this country should present the same spectacle of hopeless anarchy as the camp before Sevastopol or the hospitals of Scutari. The resignation of an individual Minister at such a crisis is an act not easily to be justified on any ground's short of absolute necessity. The effect of that resignation will probably be the dissolution of the Cabinet. But, if her Majesty is thus emplied to intrust the direction of affairs to other hands, we trust that, in forming a new Administration, the paramount interests of the country, the safety of the army, the honor of our alliances, and the necessities of the time, will prevail over all other considerations. He must be something worse than a bad Minister who can choose such a moment of national calemity for personal resent nent or party intrigue. The country looks to one thing only—the formaries of a Government which shall reorganize the military departments of the public service and restore the credit of our arms. Upon that condition any Government may command the support of Parliament and the nation; but if these impending changes disclose only some miserable rivalry between jealous factions, or some arifice of private ambition, they will call down the severest animatoression on those who can risk the great interests of the nation for motives of so paltry a character.

# CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

From The London Times, Jan. 20.

We have now been for many weeks engaged in the thankless and miserable task of communicating to the public the melancholy and disgraceful incidents which accompany the decline and eccay of our great expedition to the Crimes. The shadow that has been cast over our prospects has not been that of a passing cloud intercepting one barst of eunshine, and shortly to be followed by another, but rather that of a gradually deepening twilight, settling steadily down into night and darkness. The public may be assured that what we have communicated to them has been fortified by an amount and concurrence of testimony such as to leave no doubt whatever as to its truth. When we have been accused of exaggerating the hardships and distresses of our troops, we have disregarded the accusation, because we have been too well aware that we cld not do full justice either to the impressions of our own correspondents, or to the convictions produced on our own mind by such a mass of concurrent and irresistible testimony. We have hoped to the last that the magnitude of the evil would have roused, however late, our Government to exertions of corresponding magnitude; but nothing effectaal is done. Affairs are left in the same incompetent hands under which they have gone so rapidly and uninterruptedly to ruin, and while-the tremendous crisis at which we are arrived calls for speedy, vigorous and decisive action, the Cabinet is engaged in andless discussions, which lead to no result, and waste day by day the short remnant of time which yet divides us fron the coming catastrophe. A torpor and letharzy seen to have fallen on the spirit of our rulers; they go on mechanically sending out men and stores to the fatal harbor of Balahlava, without seeming to advert to

Clergy Reserves bill and Seigniorial Tenures bill had persed into law, and copies thereof would, ere long, be laid on the tables of Parliament."

Mr. Adderley asked whether the thanks of Parliament would be voted to the Caustians.

Sir George Grey repliet that the addresses, being to the Queen, had been acknowledged by her Majosty.

With respect to the action of Parliament, he would revert to it on a future opportunity. would be criminal. If the partial diseases which they have obtained have not been spur if a nation and those who are at the connects to decisive action, we must see if and fuller disclosure may prove a more and futer discourse thay prove the stimulus.

We have no doubt, then, from the interest which we receive from various and most travel quarters not merely that the state of things in Crimea is very bad, which the most incredent must be ready to admit, but that the fleting memoral with a disaster to which there can be few parallels in the dreary annals of the adverting for the moment to the loss which incur by the sword of an active and numerously considering our prespects with reference of the state of the s

the position we occapy, the resources climate with shich we have in coalesd, and to try condition of the coapy we are forced to a created, and we have the coalesd, and the try condition of the coapy we are forced to a created, and even before official that is a weak, and over the coapy of t

There is a reason for all things, and on the east great national disaster it is some comfort to thick is the present—yes, this very present hour—is the sec for a great national duty. As for the pending of crations at Sevandropol, we may almost disnite the from our theughts for a while. England has now the best and her worst in that quarter—her extending acces, her follies, and her neglects—and can not no more. We may read the future there as played the crow of the Prince, when the single change held them from the precipice frowning over the heads snapped at last, and they knew they were the mercy of the aterm. The remnant of the heads army might be about fifteen or seventeen them bayorers at the last date. About a hundred a were sent to the hospitals, never to return its fewerice, and nearly as many saved their country fixtured by dying on the spot. Here is a regular two of six thousand a month sgainst no further reference in the expedition about the 13th of March. Reglan and his staff would be the sole survival the expedition about the 13th of March. Weather has been worse than ever, and was extended to he worse still; heavy snow, rapid than, frost, hitter north wind, forcen trenches, he weather has been worse than ever, and was extended to the consistency of a ruts treacherously filled with driving snow, cers found sufforcated by their charconi-drug, horses frozen to death in one uight, and all that lished have read of before, when they could to amuse themselves with the horrible in the active of Naposeon's Russian campaign. Vast jimb wooden hurs were at Balakiava, but the army streets, and it was certain it must remain in the tive of Naposeon's Russian campaign. Vast jimb wooden hurs were at Balakiava, but the army streets, and it was certain it must remain in the streets, and it was certain it must remain in the last of the further was seen every where we have the deay of suprison or even taking charge of anything beyond the sail ponds and treet was seen every where site to being whether her has a subject t